

Bibliometric Mapping of SCImago Open Access Library and Information Science Journals in Asiatic Countries during 2020 - 2024

Sk Mir Hussain¹; Dr. Zabeen Ahmed²

Research Scholar, DLISC, University of Science and Technology Meghalaya¹; Professor, DLISC University of Science and Technology Meghalaya, India²

skmirhussain@gmail.com, zabeen2015@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: This paper discusses the bibliometric evaluation of open access LIS journals based on the SCImago (Scopus) platform. Nine open-access LIS journals have been identified for the duration of the study, 2020-2024.

Methods: These journals published only in the English language. The analysis examines various metrics, including SJR, h-index, total number of documents published, total docs over 3 years, total references, total cites 3 years, Citable docs 3 years, Cites/docs 2 years and Ref/docs

Results: The findings indicate that Taiwan and Indonesia are the leading contributors to open-access (LIS) journals. Annals of Library and Information Science ranks first with a high total SJR of 1.184, followed by the Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice, which consistently maintains a strong SJR of 1.001. The Record Library Journal leads in terms of publication volume, with 141 documents. The h-index, a key metric reflecting both the productivity and impact of a journal, things to see ALIS journal as the mainly dominant, with an terrific h-index of 18. In provisions of total documents published, India occupies the top position, followed by South Korea. When ranked by total references, South Korea takes the lead, followed by Indonesia.

Conclusion: The bibliometric mapping of SCImago-indexed open access Library and Information Science (LIS) journals across Asiatic countries from 2020 to 2024 reveals major trends in scholarly communication and documents competence within the region. The study recognized a diverse range of publication outputs, collaboration patterns, and citation behaviors, accent the dynamic growth and academic contributions of several countries, mostly India, Indonesia, Taiwan, and Pakistan etc.

KEYWORDS: Bibliometric indicator, Open access journal, SCImago, h-index, Document production.

1. INTRODUCTION

Scopus is a bibliographical database encloses abstracts and citations for academic journals. It is owned by Elsevier and is available online by subscription. It is a database primarily recognized as an alternative to the Web of

Knowledge, offering similar article, author, and journal-level metrics, but using a different algorithmic approach to calculate them

Key metrics include indicators such as times cited and h-index, as well as unique ones like SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) and SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper) from the SCImago Journal & Country Rank platform. Scopus has recently introduced "Altmetrics for Scopus," a third-party tool that tracks research impact through social media platforms, science blogs, news articles, and reference manager practices. Scopus was selected as the primary database due to its comprehensive coverage of LIS field. It continues to play a significant role in offering alternative metrics, providing healthy competition to Thomson Reuters, which has eventually resulted in improved standards and greater value. Scopus also has a proven history of collaborating with outer partners to deliver reliable metrics and data based on its citation database.

This research work uses the SCImago web interface to access Scopus journal metrics without encountering a subscription barrier. SCImago Journal Rankings are a collaborative initiative between the SCImago Research Group and Elsevier's Scopus database. These rankings offer a relatively recent yet increasingly popular metric for assessing journal-level impact. Like other major databases such as Web of Science, Scopus, and Dimensions, Scopus indexes citations from academic journals across various disciplines. However, unlike Web of Science which relies on its proprietary bibliometric formulas developed in the 1970s Scopus integrates external metrics, such as the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) from Scimago Lab, and subsequently displays them within its journal-level records.

SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) is a major alternative to the Impact Factor (IF) used by Web of Science to measure a journal's impact in its field. Dissimilar the usual technique used by ISI, SJR uses a more complex approach, inspired by Google's Page Rank algorithm, and includes more than just citation counts. Although SJR metrics are available in Scopus, many people are not aware that the same information is freely accessible on the SCImago website (www.scimagojr.com). The SCImago platform also offers more detailed analysis, such as subject-specific journal rankings, which go beyond what is available in Scopus.

1.1 Scopus indexes Library and Information Science Journals

The progresses of globalization in education and rapid scientific advancements, largely in ICT have extremely are created the pasture of documents and in sequence discipline."The development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has completed it expected for the library to tender their client with a range of diverse in rank property" (Tajafari, 2014). This digital uprising has forced a corresponding evolution in scholarly literature, expanding beyond usual limits of arrangement and category to hold rising concepts like automation, information retrieval, metadata, open access, and web technologies (Wani et al., 2010). An electronic resource has forced libraries to meet their users' information needs. This digital rising has necessitated a parallel growth in scholarly literature in the field of library and information science.

1.2 Open Access Journals

Open access journals offer free and unlimited access to their content, allowing anyone to download, print, and use research articles without legal restrictions (Kaushik, 2012). The goal of the open access movement is to make scholarly information widely available in digital format, thereby promoting knowledge sharing and dissemination. According to Velterop (2003), a journal qualifies as open access only if it meets certain criteria: all articles must be

Bibliometric Mapping of SCImago Open Access Library and Information Science Journals in Asiatic Countries during 2020 - 2024

freely available to the public, stored in a digital archive for long-term preservation, and published under a license that allows reuse and distribution. As noted by Sangita and Sophia Rani (2008), open access journals operate within legal frameworks and retain the original copyrights of authors. These journals uphold the core values of academic publishing, including peer review, editorial standards, formatting, and promotion. They often use open licensing models that clearly state how content can be reused and shared. Scopus, a prominent bibliographic database, includes an open access indicator to help researchers find such articles. Using the "Browse Sources" feature, users can easily locate open access content within the Scopus platform.

1.3 Scopus-indexed Open Access LIS Journals in Asiatic Regions

The table below list 9 open-access library and information science (LIS) journals indexed in Scopus, circulated across Asiatic countries. Here's the summary:

Table 1.1: List of Asiatic Region Open Access LIS Journals Indexed in Scopus

Sl. No	Country	Name of the Journals	SJR best quartile
1	India	Annals of Library and Information Science	Q3
2	Indonesia	Wacana	Q3
3	South Korea	Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice	Q3
4	Taiwan	Journal of Educational Media and Library Science	Q3
5	Taiwan	Journal of Library and Information Studies	Q3
6	Indonesia	Record and Library Journal	Q4
7	Pakistan	Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries	Q4
8	Singapore	Libres	Q4
9	Japan	IAFOR Journal of Literature and Librarianship	Q4

Data Source: <https://www.scimagojr.com>

Table 1.1 stands for journals across Asiatic regions, emphasizing the distribution of open-access LIS journals indexed in Scopus.

Here is the table instead of SJR best quartiles of open access LIS journals indexed in Scopus.

Table 1.2: Coverage of LIS Journals in SCI Mago

Sl. No	Name of the Journals	Years Covered	Coverage Periods	Publisher
1	Annals of Library and Information Science	2011-2024	13	NISCAIR
2	Wacana	2015-2024	9	<u>University of Indonesia</u>
3	Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice	2017-2024	7	<u>Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information</u>
4	Journal of Educational Media and Library Science	2005-2024	19	<u>Tamkang University</u>

5	Journal of Library and Information Studies	2019-2024	5	<u>National Taiwan University</u>
6	Record and Library Journal	2019-2024	5	<u>Airlangga University</u>
7	Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries	2014 2023-	10	<u>University of the Punjab</u>
8	Libres	1996- 2024	28	<u>Nanyang Technological University</u>
9	IAFOR Journal of Literature and Librarianship	2019-2024	5	<u>The International Academic Forum</u>

Source: <https://www.scimagojr.com>

Table 1.2 presents a detailed overview of Library and Information Science (LIS) journals ranked by their coverage in Scopus. Libres has the greatest exposure span of 28 years, followed by the Journal of Educational Media and Library Science with 19 years. The Annals of Library and Information Studies have a shorter coverage period of 13 years, while the IAFOR Journal of Literature and Librarianship has only five years of coverage.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 2.1. To identify the core open access LIS Journals from Asiatic Countries indexed in SCI Mago during 2020-2024
- 2.2. To evaluate bibliometric indicators such as SJR score, h-index, total documents published, total documents 3 years, total reference, total cites 3 years, citable docs 3 years, cites/docs 2 year and ref/docs.
- 2.3 To examine publication trends over a five-year period including analysis by publisher and country.

3. METHODOLOGY

To conduct a bibliometric analysis of LIS research, the following steps were undertaken:

- The study focused only 9 open access journals under LIS category of Asiatic countries
- SCI Mago Journal & Country Rank (SJR) platform, an open interface to Scopus, was utilized to extract relevant data.
- Analyses of data collection parameters for each journal be carry out using Microsoft excel for tabulating the data.

3.1 Four datasets in SJR be chosen under the following parameters:

- Subject Area: Social Science
- Subject type: Library and Information Science
- Types: Journals
- Period: 2020-2024

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Avinash et. al. (2012) analyzes the dementia research output from India during 2002-11 on different parameters, including the growth, global publication share, citation impact, share of international collaborative papers, contribution of major shared partner countries, contribution of various subject fields and type of dementia, productivity and impact of the most creative institutions and authors, and patterns of research communication in the

Bibliometric Mapping of SCImago Open Access Library and Information Science Journals in Asiatic Countries during 2020 - 2024

most productive journals. The Scopus Citation Database has been used to retrieve the data for 10 years (2002-11) by searching different relevant keywords in its combined title, abstract, and keywords fields. Among the top 20 most productive countries in dementia research, India ranks 16th (with 1109 papers) with a global publication share of 1.24% and an annual average publication growth rate of 25.58% during 2002-11. Its global publication share has increased over the years, rising from 0.54% in 2002 to 2.20% during 2011. Its citation impact per paper was 5.11 during 2002-11, which decreased from 7.29 during 2002-06 to 4.33 during 2007-11. Its international collaborative publications share was 24.54% during 2002-11, which decreased from 28.57% during 2002-06 to 23.07% during 2007-11. India's publication efforts are quite low considering that there are 3.7 million people suffering from dementia in India. **Varaprasad and Ramesh (2011) discuss in** their paper about the Indian chemical research activity from 1987 to 2007 using the Scopus database. It tries to quantify the national contribution to world efforts and identify areas of relative strengths and weaknesses. It also models out the trend of growth in the output of Indian chemical research to the world as a whole and in subfields of chemical science. **Ziaur (2023) in his** study employed various bibliometric indicators such as impact factor, Eigenfactor score, CiteScore, and h-index to evaluate the influence of research contributions in this field. To conduct the study, a roster of 90 agronomy and crop science journals was compiled using data from the Journal Citation Report within the Web of Science; journal metrics from the Scopus database Cite Score and SNIP, and the h5-index from Google Scholar. Additionally, the SCImago Journal Ranking was obtained from its official website. Bivariate Pearson's (r) and Spearman's (ρ) correlation coefficient tests were then conducted to assess the correlations between different rankings. The results of the study revealed notable positive correlations, especially a strong Pearson's (r) correlation between the impact factor and both the Cite Score and SCImago Journal Rank indicators, with values of ($r = 0.962$) and ($r = 0.932$), respectively.

5. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OUTCOMES

The following indicators were used for the analysis:

- Ranking of LIS Journals on the basis of SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) Indicator
- Ranking of Journals according to h-index Database: Scopus for the period 2020-2024
- Ranking of output of LIS journals based on the total number of documents published between 2020 and 2024
- Ranking of output of LIS journals on the basis of total docs over 3 years for the period 2020-2024
- Calculating the total references of LIS journals.
- Total cites 3 years
- Citable docs 3 years
- Cites/docs 2 years
- Ref/docs

5.1 mapping of LIS Journals based on the SJR indicator:

The SJR indicator is a bibliometric index of the scientific journal that clarifies the scientific impact of journals with reference to the number of times cited and the rank of the journals where these citations originated. This indicator is particularly useful for comparing journals in scientific review processes. The SJR assesses the "average prestige per article" rather than the overall prestige of a journal. Hence, it allows for comparisons between journals, especially when considering factors like subject area and publication frequency. We present the SJR indicator values for LIS

journals indexed in Scopus for five successive years in the following table. This indicator is mostly useful for comparing journals in scientific review processes.

Table 5.1: Ranking of LIS Journal on the basic of SJR Indicator

Sl. No	Name of the Journals	Total SJR					Total SJR	Rank
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
1	Annals of Library and Information Science	0.298	0.231	0.221	0.190	0.244	1.184	1
2	Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice	0.250	0.208	0.190	0.158	0.195	1.001	2
3	Wacana	0.132	0.206	0.120	0.172	0.209	0.839	3
4	Journal of Educational Media and Library Science	0.189	0.132	0.130	0.109	0.179	0.739	4
5	Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries	0.184	0.154	0.144	0.152	0.130	0.764	5
6	Libres	0.182	0.121	0.145	0.132	0.112	0.694	6
7	IAFOR Journal of Literature and Librarianship	0.103	0.101	0.119	0.129	0.101	0.462	7
8	Record and Library Journal	-	-	-	-	0.143	0.143	8
9	Journal of Library and Information Studies	0.220	0.136	0.184	0.149	0.171	0.86	9

Source: <https://www.scimagojr.com>

Table 5.1 presents the SJR values of LIS are arranged in descending order based on the total SJR score of each LIS journal. Among 9 LIS journals indexed in Scopus from 2020-2024, ALIS holds the highest five-year average SJR score of 1.184, signifying the maximum usual prestige for each article. This is followed by Journal of information science theory and practice (1.001), Wacana (0.839), Journal of educational media and library science (0.739), Pakistan journal of information management and libraries (0.764), Libres (0.694), IAFOR journal of literature and librarianship (0.462), Record and library journal (0.143) and Journal of library and information studies (0.86).

5. 2 LIS Mapping Publications using the h-index:

In an endeavor to compute a researcher's making of scientific research, J. E. Hirsch (2005) developed the h-index, which is a generally use metric to appraise a researcher's scientific production. It counts the number of publications with at slightest that many citations. By relate the h-index to journals; we can review the overall research provide way of a precise field. A higher h-index for a journal denotes a better volume and impact of research obtainable within that field.

Bibliometric Mapping of SCImago Open Access Library and Information Science Journals in Asiatic Countries during 2020 - 2024

Table 5.2: Ranking of Journals according to h-index (Period 2020 - 2024) Database: Scopus-

Sl. No	Name of Journals	h-Index	Rank
1	Annals of Library and Information Science	18	1
2	Libres	14	2
3	Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries	13	3
4	Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice	9	4
5	Journal of Educational Media and Library Science	9	5
6	Wacana	7	6
7	Journal of Library and Information Studies	4	7
8	Record and Library Journal	3	8
9	IAFOR Journal of Literature and Librarianship	3	9

Source: <https://www.scimagojr.com>

Table 5.2 illustrates the h-index values of LIS journals indexed in Scopus. The journal titled Annals of library and information science, Libres and Pakistan journal of information management and libraries occurs as the top-ranked journal with h-index values of 18, 14, and 13 respectively, indicating significant research impact. Other journals with notable h-index values are Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice (9), Wacana (7), Journal of Library and Information Science (4), and the Record and Library Journal which holds the lowest h-index values in the study at 3.

5.3 Mapping LIS Journal proficiency:

Each issue of the journals produces a number of scholarly research articles. Articles are accepted for publication in each journal in line with its own publication procedure. Furthermore, the figure of item published per issue may vary affecting the overall volume of research output. Scopus offer a locked stand to track the research output of LIS journals on an annually basis. These studies examine the research output of LIS journals over a five-year period.

Table 5.3: Ranking of output of LIS Journals on the basic of total docs for the period of 2020- 2024

Sl. No	Name of the Journals	Total Docs					Total Docs	Rank
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
1	Record and Library Journal	21	30	30	30	30	141	1
2	Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice	24	24	39	24	24	135	2
3	Wacana	15	39	26	26	24	130	3
4	Annals of Library and Information Science	27	43	32	5	9	116	4
5	Journal of Library and Information Studies	13	14	15	15	13	70	5
6	Journal of Educational Media and Library Science	15	13	12	11	12	63	6
7	IAFOR Journal of Literature and Librarianship	15	14	8	16	8	61	7
8	Libres	8	11	9	2	4	34	8
9	Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries	6	5	5	5	0	21	9

Source: <https://www.scimagojr.com>

Table 5.3 highlights the overall research output of LIS journals over the observe period, showcasing the productivity of individual journals. Record and Library Journal (141 articles), Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice (135), Wacana (130), Annals of Library and Information Science (116), and Journal of Library and Information Studies (70) are among the most productive one. These differences stress the varying levels of research activity within the field of Library and Information Science.

5.4 Ranking of output of LIS journals on the basis of total docs over 3 years for the period of 2020-2024

This table ranks LIS journals based on the total number of documents published over a three-year span from 2020 to 2024. The ranking intimates the ability of these journals, telling their occurrence of publication and generous to the field in the particular period.

Table 5.4: Ranking of output of LIS Journals

Sl. No	Name of the Journals	Total Docs 3 years Documents					Total Docs 3 years	Rank
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
1	Annals of Library and Information Science	79	74	88	102	80	423	1
2	Wacana	83	64	82	80	91	400	2
3	Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice	60	64	68	87	87	366	3
4	Record and Library Journal	20	41	71	81	90	303	4
5	Journal of Educational Media and Library Science	44	45	44	40	36	209	5
6	Journal of Library and Information Studies	11	24	38	42	44	159	6
7	IAFOR Journal of Literature and Librarianship	8	23	37	37	38	143	7
8	Libres	16	16	21	28	22	103	8
9	Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries	17	17	15	16	15	80	9

Source: <https://www.scimagojr.com>

Table 5.4 present the top-tier LIS journals based on scientific output. Annals of Library and Information Science, Wacana, Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice, and Record and Library Journal emerge as the leading contributors, ranking first to fourth, respectively. Journal of Educational Media and Library Science and Journal of Library and Information Studies maintain their fifth and sixth positions.

5.5 Ranking of Total References of LIS Journals:

The chart below ranks Library and Information Science journals based totally on the whole widespread set of references cited in their articles from 2020 to 2024. References serve as a key indicator of scholarly recreation, reflecting how often a journal’s articles are noted in other works. This in turn, focuses the journal's depth, influence and the relevance of its published research.

Bibliometric Mapping of SCImago Open Access Library and Information Science Journals in Asiatic Countries during 2020 - 2024

Table 5.5: Ranking of Total References

SL. No	Name of the Journals	Total Refs					Total Refs	Rank
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
1	Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice	1115	984	1575	1441	1116	6231	1
2	Wacana	505	1423	1120	1151	1185	5384	2
3	Annals of Library and Information Science	851	1206	1010	151	285	3503	3
4	Journal of Library and Information Studies	724	515	651	731	795	3416	4
5	Record and Library Journal	-	655	620	815	1023	3113	5
6	Journal of Educational Media and Library Science	471	445	501	386	535	2338	6
7	IAFOR Journal of Literature and Librarianship	469	383	231	445	227	1755	7
8	Libres	345	435	285	93	136	1294	8
9	Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries	273	240	363	231	0	1107	9

Source: <https://www.scimagojr.com>

Table 5.5 illustrates the broad range of references within the LIS discipline, shiny its dynamic scholarly commitment. Prominent journals such as the Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice, Wacana, Journal of Library and Information Studies, and Record and Library Journal contribute significantly to this diversity. The Indian journal Annals of Library and Information Studies plays a vital role in supporting specialized academic communities and has made prominent contributions to the field. However, a few journals have shown a decline in citation trends, indicating either a reduction in scholarly influence or a strategic move in focus. This analysis highlights the importance of key journals in shaping the direction of LIS research and to see the evolving nature of the academic landscape.

5.6 Cites 3 years related to the LIS Journals

The citation trends of LIS journals are shown on a three-year rolling basis. Citations from the previous three years are built-in in the current year's three-year base. In scientific terms, it represents the total number of citations a journal received in a given year for all types of documents published during the prior three years. This inclusive method ensures comprehensive citation tracking across different publication types. To offer a balanced perspective, the average number of citations per journal is also calculated, allowing for a more accurate and rational analysis of citation patterns in the LIS field.

Table 5.6: Total Cites 3 years

Sl. No	Name of the Journals	Total cites 3 years					Total cites 3 years	Rank
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
1	Annals of Library and Information Science	67	98	79	63	53	360	1
2	Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice	49	62	63	53	72	299	2
3	Wacana	11	18	16	45	65	155	3
4	Record and Library Journal	1	14	19	24	16	74	4
5	Journal of Educational Media and Library Science	16	16	14	6	8	60	5
6	Journal of Library and Information Studies	5	8	15	7	21	56	6
7	Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries	11	12	9	13	5	50	7
8	Libres	12	8	7	11	9	47	8
9	IAFOR Journal of Literature and Librarianship	0	1	5	12	3	21	9

Source: <https://www.scimagojr.com>

Table 5.6 shows that Annals of library and information science leads with the highest average number of citations (360). It is followed by the Journal of information science theory and practice (299), Wacana (155), Record and library journal (74), Journal of educational media and library science (60), Journal of library and information studies (56), Pakistan journal of information management and libraries (50), Libres (47), endeavor journal of literature and librarianship (21).

5.7 Citable Docs 3 years:

The table lists nine open access journals ranked according to the number of citable documents published over a three-year period, specifically from 2020 to 2024. These journals cover various domains, with a strong focus on information technology and library science.

Table 5.7: Citable Docs 3 year

Sl. No	Name of the Journals	Citable Docs 3 years					Total Citable	Rank
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
1	Annals of Library and Information Science	77	71	83	98	77	406	1
2	Wacana	72	55	76	78	87	368	2
3	Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice	60	64	68	87	87	366	3
4	Record and Library Journal	20	40	70	80	90	300	4

Bibliometric Mapping of SCImago Open Access Library and Information Science Journals in Asiatic Countries during 2020 - 2024

5	Journal of Educational Media and Library Science	37	39	39	35	30	180	5
6	Journal of Library and Information Studies	11	24	38	42	44	159	6
7	IAFOR Journal of Literature and Librarianship	8	23	37	37	37	142	7
8	Libres	16	16	21	28	22	103	8
9	Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries	15	16	15	16	15	77	9

Source: <https://www.scimagojr.com>

The table reveals the impact of journals on numerous fields, with annals of library and information studies leading the list by contributing 406 citable documents over 5-year period..Wacana journal ranks second with 368 documents, whilst Journal of information science theory and practice ranks third with 366 files. This data highlights the implication of citable documents in calculating the reach and relevance of academic journals.

5. 8 Cites/doc 2 years:

Rating of nine journals within the discipline of Information and Library Science based totally on their "Cites/Docs 2 years" metric be the average number of citations obtained per document published in a journal over the past two years, indicating the impact and relevance of the magazine's content material in the educational and professional network. The information covers the length from 2020 to 2024, reflecting trends in citation influence during this timeframe.

Table 5.8: Cites/docs 2 year

Sl. No	Name of the Journals	Cites/Docs 2 years					Total Cites/Docs	Rank
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
1	Annals of Library and Information Science	0.79	1.29	0.76	0.47	0.76	4.07	1
2	Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice	0.70	0.98	0.67	0.59	0.83	3.77	2
3	Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries	0.36	0.40	0.73	0.20	0.20	1.89	3
4	Journal of Library and Information Studies	0.45	0.33	0.37	0.17	0.50	1.82	4
5	Wacana	0.16	0.21	0.15	0.62	0.58	1.72	5
6	Libres	0.38	0.40	0.37	0.25	0.27	1.67	6
7	Record and Library Journal	0.05	0.34	0.33	0.12	0.22	1.06	7
8	Journal of Educational Media and Library Science	0.37	0.32	0.29	0.16	0.26	1.4	8
9	IAFOR Journal of Literature and Librarianship	0.00	0.0.4	0.17	0.36	0.0.4	0.817	9

Source: <https://www.scimagojr.com>.

Table 5.8 shows that Annals of library and information studies ranked at the top, indicating a significant rise in citation impact from 2020 to 2024 with a total score of 4.07. This displays the journal’s growing impact in the area. The Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice and the Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries display tough show, securing the second and third positions with scores of 3.77 and 1.89 respectively. Journals like Journal of Library and Information Studies and Wacana have seen really well with increases in their citation impact over time, securing fourth and fifth positions.

5. 9 Ref/docs:

The general wide variety of references mentioned according to file (Ref/Doc) for each journal over the 5-yr length (2020–2024) is used to determine the rating of journals.

Table 5.9: Ranking of Ref/docs

Sl. No	Name of the Journals	Ref/Doc					Total Ref/Doc	Rank
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
1	Journal of Educational Media and Library Science	31.40	34.23	41.75	35.09	44.58	187.05	1
2	Journal of Library and Information Studies	55.69	36.79	43.40	48.73	61.15	245.76	2
3	Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice	46.46	41.00	40.38	60.04	46.50	234.74	3
4	Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries	45.50	48.00	72.60	46.20	0.00	212.3	4
5	Wacana	33.67	36.49	43.08	44.27	49.38	206.89	5
6	Libres	43.13	39.55	31.67	46.50	34.00	194.85	6
7	Annals of Library and Information Science	31.52	28.05	31.56	30.20	31.67	153	7
8	IAFOR Journal of Literature and Librarianship	31.27	27.36	28.88	27.81	28.38	143.7	8
9	Record and Library Journal	21.33	21.83	20.67	27.17	34.10	125.1	9

Source: <https://www.scimagojr.com>

Table 5.9 indicates that the Journal of Educational Media and Library Science holds the top position in citation impact within information systems over the five-year period (2020-2024). It ranks first, followed by the Journal of Library and Information Studies in second place with 245.76 citations, indicating its recent high-impact contributions. The Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice ranks third with 234.74 citations. Several journals also show an upward trend in annual citations, indicating their growing influence. This data is especially valuable for researchers and professionals in identifying key journals for publication and reference.

6. SCI Mago Database Findings

The SJR indicator has been declared by Scopus as a new parameter to evaluate the scientific influence of scholarly journals, and its values represent “average prestige per article” and not for the whole journal.

1) Annals of Library and Information Science secure the top position with a high total SJR of 1.184. Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice, maintains a constantly high total SJR of 1.001, securing the second position. Wacana with a total SJR of 0.839 holds the third position. Journal of Educational Media and Library

Bibliometric Mapping of SCImago Open Access Library and Information Science Journals in Asiatic Countries during 2020 - 2024

Science secures the fourth position with a reasonable total SJR of 0.739. On the other hand, Journal of Library and Information Studies have the lowest total SJR among the listed journals for the years 2020 to 2024, with a total SJR of 0.86. **(Table. No 5.1)**

2) The h-index serves as a key metric, dazzling both the output and impact of each journal. "Annals of Library and Information Science" claims the top spot with an imposing h-index of 18 each, securing its position as the most influential journal in the list. Following closely are the "Libres" with h-indices of 14 respectively. The fourth and fifth positions are held by "Pakistan Journal of Information Management and Libraries" and "Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice," with h-indices of 13 and 9 respectively. The journals with the lowest h-indices in the presented data are "Record and Library Journal" and "IAFOR Journal of Literature and," with h-indices of with same value. **(Table. No 5.2)**

3) At the forefront is "Record and Library Journal," holding the top position with an impressive 141 total documents, followed closely by "Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice E" at 135 documents and "Wacana" at 130. The fourth and fifth positions are held by "Annals of Library and Information Science" (116 documents) and "Journal of Library and Information Studies" (70 documents), respectively. **(Table. No 5.3)**

4) Based on total doc, the India occupies the top position, followed by the South Korea. **(Table. No 5.3)**

5) Based on total reference, the South Korea holds the first rank, followed by the Indonesia. **(Table. No 5.5)**

6) On the basis of total cites 3 years, India is the first position, followed by South Korea. **(Table. No 5.6)**

7) Based on Total Docs 3 years Documents, first is India, followed by Indonesia. **(Table. No 5.7)**

8) Based on Citable docs 2 years, India occupies the top position, followed by Indonesia. **(Table. No5.8)**

9) According to Ref/Docs, Taiwan occupies the top position, followed by India. **(Table. No 5.9)**

CONCLUSION

The bibliometric mapping of SCI Mago-indexed open access Library and Information Science (LIS) journals across Asiatic countries from 2020 to 2024 reveals major trends in scholarly communication and research output within the region. The study identified a diverse range of publication outputs, collaboration patterns, and citation behaviors, prominence the dynamic growth and academic offerings of numerous countries, mainly India, Indonesia, Taiwan and Pakistan.

The analysis of key bibliometric indicators such as the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), h-index, citation count, show that a few leading journals really pressure the LIS research landscape. Open access publishing in the region has foster greater visibility, ease of access, and knowledge diffusion, though disparities in impact and journal quality remain evident among countries.

Furthermore, the data propose a rising trend toward international collaboration and multi-authored publications, sparkly a broader inclusive integration of LIS scholarship from Asia. However, there is still scope for pretty eminence through stronger peer-review mechanisms, citation ethics, and cross-border research initiatives.

In conclusion, the study provides wide-ranging image of the bibliometric structure and recital of open access LIS journals in Asiatic countries, present invaluable impending for scholars, journal editors, research policymakers, and library professionals. It also laid a charity for future research to determine deeper citation networks, thematic evolution, and the pressure of open access policies in decisive scholarly outputs in the LIS domain.

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